BY I. V. BLUM,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.--TWO DOLLARS a year in advance. One Dollar and a half for six months. These rates include all who are in arrears.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865.

ELECTION, THURSDAY, NOV. 9.

The Election for Governor, members of the Legislature, Members of Congress, Sheriffs and Clerks of Courts, has been fixed by the Convention on the second Thursday in November next, the 9th day.

The importance of this election will, no doubt, insure a full turn out of the voters on that day. The notice is short, and we hope the people will make up their minds to vote for well known and well tried capable citizens, of firmness and stability, who can show a clean record.

☞ The friends of JONATHAN WORTH, Esq., have requested us to announce that he will be supported throughout the State at the approaching election, for Governor of North Carolina.

☞ We are authorized to announce LEWIS HANES, Esq., a candidate for Congress, in this the 5th Congressional District.

APPOINTMENTS

Messrs. W. R. Wheeler and Charles Teague, the National Union Candidates for the Legislature, will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places:

At J. M. Stafford's on Saturday, Oct 28th.
At Waughtown, on Monday, Oct. 30th.
At Kernersville, on Tuesday, Oct. 31st.
At Cliff Lard, on Thursday, Nov. 2nd.
At Sedge Garden, on Friday, Nov. 3rd.
At Bethania, on Monday, Nov. 6th.
At Shallburn's Salem House on Tuesday, November 7th.
At Winston, on Wednesday, Nov. 8th.

We are authorized to say that Col. Bedford Brown, and Lewis Hanes, Esq., will address the citizens of Guilford at Greensboro', on Monday the 30th day of October, the citizens of Forsyth at Winston, on Wednesday, 1st of November; the citizens of Davidson at Lexington, on Saturday the 4th of November; and the citizens of Randolph at Asheboro' on Tuesday the 7th of November.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Dr. W. R. Wheeler and Charles Teague, Esq., are the National Union candidates for the Legislature in this county, and are announced this week. The ticket, no doubt, will give general satisfaction.

COL. BROWN'S RECORD.—In addition to the political record of Col. Bedford Brown, given elsewhere, we find the following in the Winston *Sentinel* of July 10, 1868:—

HON. BEDFORD BROWN.—This gentleman, who was a strong Union man, in the beginning of the war, has authorized the Milton *Chronicle* to denounce as slanderous and iniquitous, the rumor set afloat by somebody, that he is in favor of a reconstruction of the old Union. Such an attempt he believes to be impracticable, unwise, unpatriotic, and not to be thought of for an instant.

Can a true Union man, after reading the record of Col. Brown, vote for him in preference to Mr. Hanes, who always been a consistent Union man, without wavering? Never.

LEWIS HANES, Esq.—This gentleman, having resigned the office of Private Secretary to Gov. Holden, has returned from Raleigh, and will soon enter upon the Congressional campaign.

See appointments.

We have had several interviews with Mr. Hanes, and he feels sure of this election. If the Democrats of the district will only go to polls and vote,—will only give one more day to their country,—Mr. Hanes' majority will be at least four thousand. So say reliable gentlemen from nearly all the counties in the district with whom we have communicated.

ONLY TWO CANDIDATES.—There are only two candidates for Congress in this district, composed of the counties of Randolph, Davidson, Guilford, Alamance, Person, Caswell, Rockingham, Surry, Stokes and Forsyth, to wit:—Col. Bedford Brown and Lewis Hanes, Esq.

Hon. J. M. Leach declines to be a candidate.

REPUDIATION is now a dead cock in the pit. The Convention has put that matter to rest, and it is no longer an issue before the people.

☞ The call for a County Convention to nominate candidates for the coming Legislature, which appeared in the *Sentinel* of the 13th, was a failure. But very few persons attended, and no nominations were made.

A FREE CHOICE.—We have reason to believe from Pres. Johnson's liberal policy pursued hitherto, that he desires the loyal people of North Carolina to make a free choice in the approaching election for Governor, members of Congress, &c. We have an instance in Mississippi, where Judge Sharkey was the administration candidate and the choice of Provisional Governor Sharkey; but the people preferred another man, and actually elected the rebel, Confederate Gen. Humphrey, and the President pardoned him at once, showing that he does not pretend to make a choice for the people, or interfere in any way in the matter.

In a letter to Gov. Sharkey of Mississippi, President Johnson says:

"The People must be trusted with their Government, and if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith, and restore their State organizations, and with all the States complete the Union."

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VOL. XV. SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1865. NO. 12.

Col. BEDFORD BROWN.

This Septuagenarian politician having declared himself a candidate for Congress in opposition to Mr. Hanes, the public may be curious to know something of his political history and record.

Col. Brown is a native and resident of Caswell County, and has been almost constantly in public life since his first entrance into it as a member of the House of Commons in the year 1815. He has always belonged to the extreme wing of the Democratic party, carrying the doctrine of State rights to a point entirely incompatible with the preservation of the National authority. He has always regarded the famous resolutions of 1798–'99 as the only true exposition of the Constitution; and in common with hundreds of other politicians of his school, he early adopted therefrom the constitutional right of a State to secede, a heresy which has well nigh ruined the country. He hardly ever left his native county until the close of the war, when he was willing to know that it had been finally settled by the arbitrament of arms.

We do not propose to follow Col. Brown through the whole of his political career, but only to give his later record.

In the year 1829 he was elected by—accident it is said—to the Senate of the United States. He was re-elected to the Senate of the United States, and has subsequently been several times a member of the State Legislature. He was a delegate to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of 1860, and at Baltimore he seceded from the National Democratic party, and joined in convention with Yancy and the other Secessionists, in the nomination of John C. Breckinridge. He afterwards stumped the State for Breckinridge and everywhere proclaimed the *right* of secession, if he did not advocate its immediate exercise. Perhaps no man in the State has done as much as Col. Brown to familiarize our people with the idea of secession and prepare their minds for the event. He was a member of the Senate branch of the Legislature of 1860–'61, and we propose to examine his record as such.

By reference to the Journal, we find that on the 17th of December Mr. Erwin introduced a bill "to provide for the purchase of arms and munitions of war," and moved that it be made the special order for 12 o'clock the next day. Mr. Eure moved to amend the motion by referring the bill to the Committee on Military affairs, and on this motion, Mr. Dowd demanded the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Messrs. Dockery, Dowd, Eure, Morehead, Outlaw, Ramsay, Simpson, Sharpe, Slaughter, Spencer, Waugh, Walkup, Weadbee & WORTH.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Arrendell, Avery, BROWN, & others.

Mr. Brown was not willing to refer the bill to the committee. He was for immediate preparation for war with the United States.

After some discussion, Mr. Pierson moved to lay the bill on the table, and upon this motion Mr. Bledsoe demanded the yeas & nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were, Messrs. Dockery, Dowd, Eure, Grist, Morehead, Spencer, Walkup, Whedbee and WORTH.

Those who voted in the negative were, Messrs. Arrendell, Avery, Burton, BROWN, and others.

Mr. Brown was in favor of getting ready to fight at once.

On the 5th of January, Mr. Turner of Orange introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to inform the Senate if any portion of the citizens of North Carolina have recorded him upon the propriety of taking the forts of the United States in North Carolina? If so, who said citizens are, and what were the propositions made.

Resolved, That the Governor be further requested to inform the Senate whether he is advised of any plan by which said forts are to be occupied on or before the 4th day of March next, by any authority or force other than that of the United States.

Mr. Avery moved that these resolutions be laid on the table. Upon this motion Mr. Turner demanded the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Avery, Burton, BROWN and others.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Arrendell, Bledsoe, Blount, Dockery, Dowd, Morehead, Ramsay, Sharpe, Slaughter, Spencer, Turner and WORTH.

Mr. Brown thus showed by his vote that he was unwilling to enquire into and thwart the treasonable machinations of the secessionists.

On the 8th day of January, Mr. Ramsay offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State be requested to cause the National Flag to be erected on the Capitol during the session of the General Assembly.

Mr. Burton moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Upon this question Mr. Ramsay demanded the yeas and nays:

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Avery, Burton, BROWN, and others.

Among those who voted in the negative was Mr. WORTH.

Remember, that on the 5th day of January, 1861, Mr. Brown showed by his vote that he did not have sufficient reverence for the National Flag to be willing to legislate under its ample folds, and yet we have no doubt that he will claim to be as good a Union man as Mr. Hanes, who voted for the proposition in the House of Commons, and who never gave a vote in the slightest degree sanctioning the doctrine of secession, or open resisting to the war as a rebellion, until it was forced upon North Carolina by the action of Virginia, and then only from compulsion.

On the 12th of January, Mr. Turner introduced the following preamble and resolutions, to wit:

WHEREAS, The Senate of North Carolina has heard with regret and profound astonishment, that military companies composed of citizens of North Carolina, have seized upon and taken armed possession of Fort Caswell, one of the forts of the United States at the mouth of the Cape Fear river, therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor, the Governor, be requested to communicate to the Senate all the information he may possess relative to the capture of said fort; and also, whether before the capture of said fort, he had any correspondence and advised with upon the subject, and if so, by what persons, their names, and places of residence.

Mr. Avery moved that said preamble and resolution be laid upon the table. Upon this motion Mr. Turner demanded the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Avery, Burton, BROWN, and others.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Dockery, Dowd, Morehead, WORTH, and others.

Why was Mr. Brown opposed to having the information called for. Did he wish to screen the acts of the secessionists engaged in the business of seizing the U. S. Forts?

On the 17th of January, pending the consideration of the Convention bill, Mr. Morehead offered an amendment providing that the question of "Convention or no Convention," should be submitted to the people at the time the delegates were elected, and that the election should be held on the 3rd Monday of March.

Upon this amendment, Mr. BROWN demanded the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Dowd, Morehead, Ramsey, Sharpe, Turner, Waugh, Walkup and Whedbee.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Arrendell, Avery, Burton, Bledsoe, BROWN and others.

Mr. Brown was so anxious to put himself on the record against this amendment that he called for the yeas and nays *himself*. Was he unwilling to submit the question to the people, or was he unwilling to delay the call of the Convention till the 3d Monday in March?—We think he was opposed to submitting it to the people, as will appear before we get through with this record.

The true Union men of the Legislature were very anxious to consult the people upon the momentous questions then agitating the public mind, especially were they anxious to submit to them the naked question of "Union or Disunion." To accomplish this, on the 23d of January, 1861, the Convention bill being under consideration, Mr. Turner moved to amend by adding after the word "Convention" in the 11th line of first section, the following:—"And on every ticket may be written or printed the word Union or Disunion," and upon this he demanded the yeas and nays:

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Brown, Bryan, Dowd, Morehead, Outlaw, Ramsey, Sharpe, Slaughter, Spencer, Turner, Walkup and WORTH.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Arrendell, Avery, Brown and others.

Let the people of the 5th Congressional District read this and remember that Col. BROWN, who now asks of them their suffrages to elevate him to a seat in Congress voted on every occasion against consulting them upon the question of secession, while such men as Morehead, Dockery, Turner, WORTH, Donnell, HANES, and others were doing all in their power to have them consulted. And we believe that if the masses of the people of the South could have voted untrammelled upon the naked proposition of "Union or Disunion," and thus settled the question, the war would have never taken place.

But the secessionists and their allies prevented this, and hence the war and the destruction we have witnessed.

At the same session, Col. Brown was a member of the Committee on Federal relations, and refused to join with Messrs. Mebane, Outlaw and Nash in their report against the propriety of calling a State Convention, and in favor of a National Convention to settle the questions then at issue between the North and the South, but joined with Avery, Person and other secessionists, in recommending the call for a State Convention.

Pending the consideration of the Convention bill on its third reading, Mr. Turner, of Orange, moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting resolutions approving the propositions of the Hon. John J. Crittenden, offered in the Senate of the United States, proposing to amend the Federal Constitution, to wit:

Resolved, That we approve the proposition offered in the Senate of the United States by the Hon. John J. Crittenden of Kentucky as contained in the following proposed amendments to the Constitution of the United States and resolutions, to wit: (Here follows the whole proposition, for which we have not room.)

Pending the consideration of this substitute of Mr. Turner, Mr. Bledsoe called for a division of the question, and demanded the yeas and nays. So the question was first taken upon the motion to strike out the Convention bill in order to insert the Crittenden proposition as a substitute for the same.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Dockery, Dowd, Morehead, Outlaw, Ramsey, Sharpe, Turner and WORTH.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Burton, Brown and others.

By this vote he showed that he preferred voting for a Convention bill to authorizing the Crittenden proposition, and that too when the friends of the bill avowed that their object was secession.

The Senate having refused to strike out the question secured upon the passage of the Convention bill on its third readings.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Arendell, Avery, Burton, Brown and others.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Dockery, Eure, Grist, Morehead, Person, Turner, Waugh, Whedbee, Wilson, Worth and Yancey.

On the 21st of January Mr. Turner moved to take up from the table and pass the resolution to have the National Flag erected upon the Capitol during the session of the General Assembly, and demanded the yeas and nays.

Those who voted in the affirmative were Messrs. Arendell, Dobson, Dockery, Eure, Grist, Morehead, Person, Sharpe, Turner, Waugh, Whedbee, Wilson, Worth and Yancey.

Those who voted in the negative were Messrs. Avery, Brown and others.

It will thus be seen that twice during the session of 1860–'61, Col. Brown voted against erecting the National Flag upon the capital of the State. Comment upon his record is unnecessary. Every body can understand it. He has always been a secessionist in theory. He *persuaded* to oppose it, indeed, in 1860–'61, but opposed it feebly as his record shows. He does not appear to believe he did not believe in the right, but believed he thought the time

In the report which has made to the Senate from the Committee on Federal relations on the 19th December, he proposed that preparations should be made for war, to defend our rights as he would say, against northern agression. But all this meant resistance to the government of the United States, which had always protected, and always would have protected our Constitutional rights in the Union. That report recommended "the re-organization of the Militia and the formation of a corps of ten thousand volunteers, with an organization separate and distinct from the main body of the Militia, and that they be suitably armed and equipped."

In the same report he says, for he is well known to have concurred in the report of the majority submitted by him to the Senate,—that the committee have carefully considered all matters referred to them, "with a full appreciation of the momentous issues involved, and have come to the deliberate conclusion that the present crisis in our national affairs *gravely imperils the rights and equality of the State of North Carolina in the Union*, and that the sovereign people only have a right to determine the mode, measure and time of redress, and therefore the committee submit for your consideration the accompanying bill for calling a Convention of the people, and earnestly recommend its passage."

The report not only asserts the right of secession, but also asserts that weighty causes existed for its exercise, so much so that it earnestly recommends the passage of a Convention bill affording the necessary means.

During the regular session of this Legislature, Col. Brown also made a number of (what he called) Union speeches, which he generally published. In no one of them did he take ground for the Union as it then was. He invariably took the ground that some guarantee,—some amendment to the Constitution should be insisted upon as an indispensable condition of our remaining in the Union. He said in almost every speech that he had no doubt about the right of Secession, but that the desired concert of action on the part of all the slaveholding States,—first in demanding guarantees, and then in amending, if such guarantees were refused. He always avowed himself a conditional secessionist in theory, and conditional secessionist in practice. This is the ground which he took in his most elaborate speech of the session, made in the Senate on Mr. Hall's resolutions, on the 19th of December, 1860, which was printed and widely circulated throughout the [illegible] among other things:

"South Carolina has left the family of States, and has the right to do so; and while he denied that she had not, in concert with all the slaveholding States united in Congress demand upon the northern States, for a redress of our wrongs, and all acted together if refused, yet she had no cause of reproach for her."

NO WORD OF REPROACH FOR SOUTH CAROLINA!

Had she given a more full than this or any other Secession speech?

And this is the man who asks the votes of the good Union people of the 5th Congressional District to elect him to Congress over a gentleman who presents a fairer Union record than any other public man in North Carolina can boast of.

Mr. Brown was also a member of the State Convention of 1861, and voted against submitting the secession ordinance to the people for ratification or rejection.

Such is the record of Col. Bedford Brown. To Mr. Hanes' record we need not refer. It is contained in his circular which we publish to-day. It is known to every reading man in the State, and not one question that he has always been a consistent Union man.

The *Herald's* correspondent from Fortress Monroe speaks of Dismal Swamp. A pillar of smoke by day and pillar of fire by night mark the scene of the conflagration. It is not unusual for the swamps to get on fire after a drought. Careless hunters are usually the incendiaries. It is a well known fact that the swamp is full of bears, deers, wild turkeys and other game.

EDITORIAL.

[illegible] We are authorized to announce JOHN BRADBURN, Esq., a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Forsyth County.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] MASTEN, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Forsyth County, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce JOHN BRADBURN, Esq., a candidate for the office of Clerk of the Court of Forsyth County.

We are authorized to announce [illegible] as a candidate for the office of County Court Clerk of Forsyth County.

NATIONAL UNION CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce DR. W. R. Wheeler and Charles Teague, Esq., candidates for the Legislature from Forsyth County, at the ensuing election.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the voters of the [illegible] County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—

[illegible] Notwithstanding the pressure and urgent solicitation I have received from my friends in various parts of the county, to become a candidate for re-election to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, I must decline, as I could not leave home at this time without serious detriment to my domestic affairs. This is my only reason for not yielding to your wishes, and I know you will be satisfied with it.

To the good people of this county, who supported me for three months ago, I now return my most sincere thanks, and assure them that I did every thing in my power as their Representative, to carry out the wishes of my constituents and to promote the good of the State. Hoping and trusting in God, that the Great National Union party may become the predominant one, and that we may be able to overcome all obstacles thrown in its way by wicked and aspiring men, and that ere long we will have regained our old position in the Glorious Union.

I remain, fellow citizens,
Your obedient servant,
W. B. STIPE.

For the Press.

Fellow Citizens:—The undersigned, feeling conscious that he has never forfeited, in any manner that can affect reputation, the confidence every trust confided to him by the good people of Forsyth County, is emboldened, notwithstanding the unexpected slight cast upon him by some of the appointees of [illegible] W. Holden, to announce himself again for the office of County Court Clerk. Having served the county more, and, perhaps, with less remuneration, than any other man in it, from its creation into a county, until the present time, and feeling, too, that his experience and long familiarity with the business of the courts, has rendered him fully competent to discharge the duties of the office with understanding, ability and dispatch, he thinks that he can with propriety and confidence appeal to the people of the county, and especially to those who have, and nearly all have—business in the courts, for their favor and support. He does not consider it necessary to make any pledges, but feels that his well known attention to his duties in former times is sufficient for his future course. Respectfully,

C. L. BANNER.

Salem, N. C., Oct. 19th, 1865.

Mr. Worth and Governor.

A well-informed citizen of southern extraction exhibited to us a few days ago a letter from a prominent and influential gentleman in Washington city, in which he holds the idea of the most forbearing indulgence to the people of this State, to restore a MAN as Governor. Worth for Governor; and according to all appearances Worth will be a power of strength at the polls. When our representatives [illegible] the door of the Federal Congress. The letter was private not intended for publication, but the name of the writer and of the statesman to whom addressed. Even if the assertion be true, perhaps no name in North Carolina can fill the appointment more acceptably to the party in power at Washington. Governor [illegible] is a man of moderate views, and [illegible] Worth for Governor; and according to all appearances Worth will be a power of strength at the polls. When our representatives knock at the door of the Federal Congress. The letter was private not intended for publication, but the name of the writer and of the statesman to whom addressed. Even if the assertion be true, perhaps no name in North Carolina can fill the appointment more acceptably to the party in power at Washington. Governor [illegible] is a man of moderate views, and [illegible]

☞ The State Convention has adjourned to meet again on the fourth Monday in next. We will publish the ordinances and proceedings in full as soon as we have room.

[illegible] Davidson [illegible] with 17th Reg't, and field battery [illegible] Bay, all [illegible]

[illegible] Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C., on the 19th inst., Mr. [illegible] Myers, to Miss Mary Tate, All of Forsyth.

DIED:

In this place, on Saturday, the 21st inst., JOHN W. MILLER, aged [illegible] years, 8 months and five days.

Death's darkest gloom does not have there,
To join that heavenly band.

[illegible] Davidson Co., October 18th, 1865.

CHESTNUTS.—Oct. 24.—Colonel [illegible] Legislature, Governor [illegible] Constitutional Convention [illegible] Monday next [illegible] delegates present.

The People's Press.

BY WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR.

PEOPLE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, a CONVENTION OF THE People of North-Carolina has been chosen in pursuance of the proclamation of August Johnson, President of the United States, of date May 29th, 1865, and has assembled at the City of Raleigh, and has framed, and on the 12th day of October, A. D. 1865, ratified and adopted certain Ordinances for the restoration of this State to its proper relations with the Federal Government, and for the establishment of a republican form of government, and whereas the people of this State, in the exercise of their sovereign will, have appointed and elected civil officers to administer the State government, and to represent the State in the Congress of the United States, and the Convention has by the Ordinances aforesaid, declared that all persons who have been pardoned by the President, and who have taken the oath prescribed by his proclamation, may be entitled to vote for the election of delegates to the Convention, and for members of the General Assembly, and for officers to be voted for at the time and in the manner appointed by the Convention, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection, and that the persons entitled to vote for the election of delegates to the Convention, should be entitled to vote for the ratification or rejection of the Ordinances aforesaid, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published for the information of the people, before the election hereinafter provided for shall be held, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the newspapers of the State, and that the Ordinances aforesaid should be read at the door of each precinct in the State, on the day of election, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in pamphlet form, and distributed among the people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the German language, and distributed among the German people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Spanish language, and distributed among the Spanish people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the French language, and distributed among the French people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Italian language, and distributed among the Italian people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Portuguese language, and distributed among the Portuguese people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Hebrew language, and distributed among the Hebrew people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Welsh language, and distributed among the Welsh people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Swedish language, and distributed among the Swedish people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Danish language, and distributed among the Danish people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances 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and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Slavonian language, and distributed among the Slavonian people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Croatian language, and distributed among the Croatian people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Servian language, and distributed among the Servian people, and whereas it is necessary that the Ordinances aforesaid should be published in the Albanian language, and distributed among the Alban